

concerns raised by non-Indian landowners who own land within reservation boundaries. Non-Indians own more than one-half of the land in two Indian reservations within this Member's congressional district. In fact on one reservation in this Member's district, non-Indians won about 84 percent of the land. This provision is very important to constituents in this Member's district to assure that the relations between members of Indian tribes and non-Indians owning land within reservation boundaries are not further exacerbated.

Where we have more than one-half of the reservation owned by non-Indians—and the one case mentioned previously where about 84 percent is owned by non-Indians—it is reasonable that non-Indian lands have FIFRA enforcement by State government just as States enforce FIFRA for the rest of the State. That is what the language suggested by this Member would have done. The way it is now, non-Indian property owners will have enforcement conducted by a governmental body—the tribal council—for which they have absolutely no role in electing. Many of the Member's constituents have made it absolutely clear that this regulation of private property by officials employed by a tribal government will exacerbate Indian/non-Indian relations. This Member's language would have avoided that problem by preserving the tribal council's role in enforcing FIFRA regulation on Indian owned or tribal lands on reservations if they own more than 50 percent of the reservation land.

Mr. Speaker, nevertheless, the critical advances in this legislation, especially as they relate to the Delaney clause, argue overwhelmingly for the support of this legislation.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, today's long-overdue passage of H.R. 1627, the Food Quality Protection Act, is further evidence that this Congress not only talks about regulatory reform, but acts on it.

Food processors and farmers in my district want to preserve the safety of our Nation's food supply. They also recognize that our technology has outgrown the regulatory demands of the Delaney Clause. For decades, they have urged Congress to update this law. I am pleased that today we have.

I hope passage of H.R. 1627 will allow the House to move forward in passing another reform bill that enjoys bipartisan support—H.R. 3338, the Antimicrobial Pesticide Registration Reform Act.

This bill allows for a separate regulatory definition for antimicrobial pesticides. Under current conditions, the EPA treats antimicrobials—substances like bleaches and cleansers that limit the growth of microorganisms—like more traditional pesticides, even though their uses differ significantly. This has caused unreasonable and unnecessary delays in getting improved products to market.

I urge the House to continue to demonstrate its commitment to commonsense regulatory reform by acting on H.R. 3338.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1627, a commonsense environmental measure that is good for American consumers and American farmers. The bill reforms the out-of-date Delaney clause that was passed in the 1950's to protect the food supply from cancer-causing products.

The bill before us actually strengthens the objectives of the 1950's law. It strengthens regulations of raw food, while bringing balance

to current standards for processed food. Why do we need the changes in this bill? Well, in the 1950's, testing equipment could detect cancer-causing residues to the range of one part per million. With today's testing equipment, we can detect parts per trillion. What does all that mean? That means with today's testing equipment, we can detect a glass of beer in Lake Michigan. And since the 1950's Delaney clause says that no traces of cancer-causing residues can exist in the food supply, and traces can be found in parts per trillion now, the EPA simply cannot enforce this impossibly high standard.

Now that we can detect residues to such minute levels, we have to give the EPA enforceable standards to protect our food supply. And our bill does just that. We tell the EPA to establish a reasonable certainty standard so that it can take advantage of the latest scientific advances to maintain our food safety, while not being bound by those very advances to impossible-to-enforce laws.

What will our bill result in? Safer and newer pesticides for our farmers. Better harvests, because farmers will not be limited to, and be forced to overuse, fewer pesticides to protect their crops. Safer food for Americans, because the EPA will finally have an enforceable food safety law. I urge support for H.R. 1627.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAYWORTH). The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. ROBERTS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1627, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, on that, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1627, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier

today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order: H.R. 3564, as amended, by the yeas and nays, and H.R. 1627, as amended, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

NATO ENLARGEMENT FACILITATION ACT OF 1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3564.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] that the House suspend the rule and pass the bill, H.R. 3564, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 353, nays 65, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 338]

YEAS—353

Ackerman	Clyburn	Geren
Allard	Coble	Gibbons
Andrews	Coleman	Gilchrest
Archer	Collins (MI)	Gillmor
Armey	Combest	Gillman
Bachus	Condit	Gonzalez
Baessler	Costello	Goodlatte
Baker (CA)	Cox	Goodling
Baker (LA)	Coyne	Gordon
Baldacci	Cramer	Goss
Ballenger	Crane	Graham
Barcia	Creameans	Green (TX)
Barrett (NE)	Cummings	Greene (UT)
Barrett (WI)	Cunningham	Greenwood
Bartlett	Davis	Gunderson
Barton	de la Garza	Gutierrez
Bass	DeLauro	Gutknecht
Bateman	DeLay	Hall (OH)
Becerra	Deutsch	Hall (TX)
Bentsen	Diaz-Balart	Hamilton
Bereuter	Dickey	Hansen
Bevill	Dicks	Harman
Bilbray	Dingell	Hastert
Bilirakis	Dixon	Hastings (FL)
Bishop	Doggett	Hastings (WA)
Bliley	Dooley	Hayes
Blumenauer	Doolittle	Hayworth
Blute	Dornan	Hefley
Boehlert	Doyle	Hefner
Boehner	Dreier	Heineman
Bonilla	Dunn	Herger
Bonior	Durbin	Hilliard
Borski	Edwards	Hinchey
Boucher	Ehlers	Hobson
Brewster	Ehrlich	Hoekstra
Browder	Engel	Hoke
Brown (CA)	English	Holden
Brown (FL)	Eshoo	Horn
Brown (OH)	Evans	Hostettler
Brownback	Ewing	Houghton
Bryant (TN)	Farr	Hoyer
Bunn	Fawell	Hunter
Bunning	Fields (TX)	Hyde
Burr	Flake	Inglis
Burton	Flanagan	Istook
Callahan	Foglietta	Jackson (IL)
Calvert	Foley	Jackson-Lee
Camp	Forbes	(TX)
Campbell	Fowler	Jefferson
Canady	Fox	Johnson (CT)
Cardin	Frank (MA)	Johnson (SD)
Castle	Franks (CT)	Johnson, E. B.
Chabot	Franks (NJ)	Johnson, Sam
Chambliss	Frelinghuysen	Jones
Chapman	Frisa	Kanjorski
Christensen	Frost	Kaptur
Chrysler	Gallegly	Kasich
Clay	Ganske	Kelly
Clayton	Gejdenson	Kennedy (MA)
Clement	Gekas	Kennedy (RI)
Clinger	Gephardt	Kennelly